1/n/84 S1527-3 A:

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for November 1983 — January 11, 1984

The District

Preliminary estimates indicate that the employment situation in the District showed only marginal improvement in November. The unemployment rate dropped slightly from 11.2 percent in October 1983 to 10.9 percent in November 1983. Over the month the number of unemployed City residents (35,900) declined slightly (900) with modest gains in resident employment (293,200), which rose by 1,600. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate is down slightly also over the month. Between October and November 1983 the seasonally adjusted rate declined from 11.7 percent to 11.3 percent. Nationally the seasonally adjusted rate dropped from 8.8 percent to 8.4 percent.

Despite the drop in the unemployment rate over the month, the general trend in the District's unemployment rate was upward during 1983. This is contrary to the trend in the Washington, D.C. SMSA and Nation where the unemployment rates have generally fallen during 1983.

Labor force statistics are all up from a year ago in the District of Columbia. Between November 1982 and November 1983 employment rose by 10,000 to 293,200, while joblessness increased by 1,800 to 35,900. With the growth in joblessness (5.3 percent) continuing to outpace employment growth (3.5 percent) the jobless rate rose from 10.7 percent to 10.9 percent over the year. Seasonally adjusted, the jobless rate in the City was up modestly in the District rising from 11.1 percent in November 1982 to 11.3 percent in November 1983. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate in the Nation dropped from 10.7 in November 1982 to 8.4 percent in November 1983. Preliminary data for the Nation indicates that the annual jobless rate will be significantly lower than the 9.7 percent recorded for 1982.

Metropolitan Area

The employment situtation in the Metropolitan Area was unchanged between October and November 1983. Employment which rose slightly (8,700) to 1,728,000 and unemployment which dropped marginally (900) to 88,200 between October and November resulted in a constant unemployment rate of 4.9 percent. The employment situation for suburban residents was also unchanged over the month—their unemployment rate remained constant at 3.5 percent. The number of employed and unemployed suburban residents rose marginally over the month by 7,100 and 100 respectively. In November 1983 there were 1,434,800 employed and 52,400 unemployed suburban residents.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr.
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/
November 1983

	November b/ 1983	October c/ 1983	November 1982	October 1982	October 1983 Net Change From October 1983	October 1983 Net Change From November 1982
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	329,000	328,400	317,300	316,000	600	11,700
Total Employment	293,200	291,600	283,200	282,000	1,600	10,000
Total Unemployment	35,900	36,800	34,100	34,000	- 900	1,800
Unemployment Rate						
Not Seasonally Adjusted	10.9	11.2	10.7	10.7	xxx	xxx
Seasonally Adjusted	11.3	11.7	11.1	11.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	1,816,200	1,808,400	1,723,200	1,711,700	7,800	93,000
Total Employment	1,728,000	1,719,300	1,625,300	1,616,500	8,700	102,700
Total Unemployment	88,200	89,100	97,800	95,300	- 900	- 9,600
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.9	5.7	5.6	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,487,200	1,480,000	1,405,900	1,395,800	7,200	81,300
Total Employment	1,434,800	1,427,700	1,342,100	1,334,500	7,100	92,700
Total Unemployment	52,400	52,300	63,800	61,300	100	-11,400
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.4	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data
c/ Previous Month Revised Data

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

Compared to year ago estimates (November 1982 to 1983) the employment situation of Metropolitan, in particular suburban residents has improved dramatically. Since November 1982 Area employment has increased by 102,700 (6.3 percent) while employment of suburban residents has increased by 92,700 (6.9 percent). Joblessness has declined by 9,600 and 11,400 in the Area and suburbs respectively over the year. The sharp growth in employment coupled with significant drops in unemployment resulted in the Area and suburban jobless rates declining by 0.9 and 1.0 percentage points respectively.

Industrial Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased moderately (0.4 percent) between October and November of this year. The net increase was attributed to gains in the public sector, where the number of jobs in State and Local Government increased 4.1 percent.

Private sector employment, on the other hand, declined slightly over the month. A small gain in the Retail Trade sector was offset by small losses in Manufacturing; Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. There was no net change over the month in Construction and Services.

Over the Year Changes in the District

There was a slight increase in the number of jobs in the District between November 1982 and November 1983. Job growth occurred in the public sector, where Federal Government employment rose 3.7 percent and the number of State and Local Government jobs increased 1.5 percent.

The number of private sector jobs declined over the year for the eleventh consecutive month, as declines were registered in every private sector industry except Construction and Manufacturing. The number of jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade declined for the thirteenth consecutive month. The number of Services industry jobs declined 1.7 percent. Jobs growth in the Construction and Manufacturing industries was minimal.

Industrial Growth in Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased by 8,900 jobs between October and November of this year. Seventy-six percent of those jobs were in suburban jurisdictions, and sixty-one percent were in the private sector. Suburban job growth was responsible for Area gains in the private sector. The largest private sector gain occurred in the Retail Trade sector (up 0.9 percent); and the Services industry (0.3 percent). Growth in other industries was marginal. The only private sector industry to post a net decline was Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. Loss of jobs in this industry was confined to the District. Public sector employment increased 0.7 percent over the month. Sixty-six percent of those jobs were in the District of Columbia. Public sector growth was concentrated in State and Local Government, which rose 1.7 percent.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 2.1 percent between November 1982 and November 1983. Eighty-nine percent of those jobs were in the suburbs. Private sector growth was 2.5 percent in the suburbs, and -1.4 percent in the District. Area jobs growth was highest in Construction (8.8 percent); Manufacturing (7.9 percent) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4.6 percent). The more dominant Services and Wholesale/Retail industries experienced growth rates of 1.4 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. In the Services industry, surburban jobs increased by 9,900 over the year, while District jobs declined by 3,200.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November a/ 1983	October b/ 1983	November 1982	November a/ 1983	Octoberr b/ 1983	Novemb 1982
TOTAL	596.3	594.2	592.7	1,637.7	1,628.8	1,603.9
Total Private Sector	331.8	332.0	336.5	1,102.2	1,096.8	1,075.3
Manufacturing	13.9	14.0	13.5	65.9	65.5	61.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.6	4.7	4.9
Printing & Publishing	11.2	11.2	10.7	24.9	24.7	23.1
All Others	2.0	2.1	2.1	36.4	36.1	33.1
Construction	10.4	10.4	10.3	75.6	75.2	69.5
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	25.5	25.7	25.8	77.7	77.2	74.3
Interstate Railroads	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Other Transportation	4.1 c/	4.4	4.7	32.0 c/	31.9	30.1
Communication & Public Utilities	17.9	17.8	17.7	41.2	40.8	39.8
Trade	59.0	58.7	60.2	312.0	309.1	307.1
Wholesale	9.7	9.7	10.2	61.0	60.6	58.3
Retail	49.3	49.0	50.0	251.0	248.5	248.8
General Merchandise	6.0	5.8	5.9	37.6	35.2	38.2
Food	4.1	4.1	4.1	31.3	31.2	30.7
Automotive	2.1	2.1	2.0	27.4	27.4	26.8
Apparel & Accessories	4.5	4.4	4.8	18.0	17.9	18.6
Eating & Drinking	23.0	23.1	23.1	80.3	80.3	78.2
Miscellaneous	9.6	9.5	10.1	56.4	56.5	56.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.9	33.1	33.4	91.8	92.0	90.8
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.4	19.9	19.9	20.0
All Other	25.6	25.8	26.0	71.9	72.1	70.8
Services	190.1	190.1	193.3	479.2	477.8	472.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	9.9	9.9	10.1	23.4	23.7	23.0
Personal Services	3.9	3.9	4.2	18.6	18.4	18.9
Business Services	35.5	35.8	35.7	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	27.0	27.1	27.8	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.9	18.7 d/	18.7	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.5	33.3	33.3	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	29.0	29.0	29.3	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services & Mining	32.4	32.4	34.2	437.2	435.7 d/	430.6
Government	264.5	262.2	256.2	535.5	532.0	528.6
Federal Government	215.8	215.4	208.2	353.5	353.0	345.3
State & Local Government	48.7	46.8	48.0	182.0	179.0	183.3

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike Over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Thousands of Jobs)
November

Industry Sector	1981	1982	1983	NET CHANGE FROM: 1981 to 1982	1982 to 1983	1981 1983
Total	600.7	592.7	596.3	- 8.0	+3.6	-4.4
Private	338.1	336.5	331.8	- 1.6	-4.7	-6.3
Gov't	262.6	256.2	264.5	- 6.4	+8.3	+1.9
Federal	215.9	208.2	215.8	- 7.7	+7.6	- 0.1
D.C.	46.7	48.0	48.7	+ 1.3	+0.7	+ 2.0

Between November 1981 and November 1983, the net decline in the total number of jobs was 4,400, including a net decline of 100 Federal Government jobs.

Public sector growth was concentrated in the District. The number of Federal jobs increased 3.7 percent in the District and 0.1 percent in the suburbs. State and Local Government employment rose 1.5 percent in the District but declined 1.5 percent in surburban jurisdictions.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims dropped in all segments of the regular program, as the seasonal influx of new claimants associated with the change in the base period in October subsided in November. The greatest relative change (-17 percent) was in the Federal Program, followed by a 15 percent drop in the Ex-Servicemen's Program. Total claims taken in November stood at 3,550, compared to 3,750 in October--down 5 percent. The November, 1982 total for all programs (3,980) was 12 percent above the current level. There were 41,700 claims taken through November of this year-- also down 4,000 (9 percent) from the experience through November in 1982. Amid these total declines, the Program for Ex-Servicemen increased 50 percent. Claims for this segment of the Regular Program have shown consistent monthly increases this year.

Weeks claimed and compensated were on the increase from last month--reflecting the surge of initial claims in October. The State Program has a more than 7 percent increase in weeks compensated from last month. The smaller Federal and Ex-Servicemen's Programs had larger relative monthly increases-- 22 and 21 percent respectively. The experience in weeks compensated to date this year mirrors the initial claims. Total weeks compensated in 1982 through November were 759,700. The comparable figure for the current year is 610,800, down 20 percent. Again, the Ex-Servicemen's Program is up 76 percent, but not enough to offset the declines in the larger State and Federal Programs.

Benefits paid in November also increased for all programs--again principally the result of the influx of initial claims in October. Since the time lapse in first payments has been at or above 80 percent within 14 days of the claims date, a substantial amount of the claimants had received their first payment even in October, and benefit payments would be heavily affected in November for those "extra" claimants. The State Program rose slightly more than 7 percent-- as was the case for weeks compensated, since the average benefit payment did not change signficantly. Federal benefits increased 20 percent from last month. This was slightly below the percentage for weeks compensated, as the average weekly amount dropped more than three dollars. The amount of benefits paid in the Ex-Servicemen's Program increased 21 percent-- same as the weeks compensated, with no substantial change in the average weekly benefit payment. Following the established pattern, the State and Federal Programs decreased 33 and 43 percent respectively from last November, while the Ex-Servicemen's Program rose 56 percent. Benefits paid in all programs through November totalled $88.8 million, down 20 percent from the $109.8 million for the comparable period last year.

The downward trend in unemployment insurance activities continues unchanged as of November compared to last year. Returning veterans faced substantial difficulty in obtaining civilian employment. The layoffs in federal establishments, as monitored by the number of U.I. payments to ex-federal employees, have decreased nearly 50 percent.

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - REGULAR PROGRAMS
November 1983

	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	% Change From October 1983	% Change From November 1982
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,191	3,316	3,670	- 3.8	- 13.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,465	39,000	66,085	+ 8.9	- 35.7
Number of Weeks Compensated	39,587	36,830	59,280	+ 7.5	- 33.2
Amount of Benefits Paid	$5,623,973	$5,238,738	$8,342,504	+ 7.4	- 32.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$142.07	$142.24	$140.73	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Average Duration d/	21.0	23.5	22.2	- 10.6	- 5.4
Exhaustions	1,453	1,486	1,443	- 2.2	+ 0.7
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	280	339	231	- 17.4	+ 21.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	5,016	4,169	7,995	+ 20.3	- 37.3
Number of Weeks Compensated	4,524	3,707	7,606	+ 22.0	- 40.5
Amount of Benefits Paid	$720,822	$602,865	$1,259,093	+ 19.6	- 42.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$159.33	$162.63	$165.54	- 2.0	- 3.8
Average Duration d/	15.4	26.4	26.1	- 41.7	- 41.0
Exhaustions	157	138	251	+ 13.8	- 37.5
EX-SERVICEMEN'S PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	82	96	77	- 14.6	+ 6.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,467	1,218	889	+ 20.4	+ 65.0
Number of Weeks Compensated	1,011	834	675	+ 21.2	+ 49.8
Amount of Benefits Paid	$154,996	$127,704	$99,059	+ 21.4	+ 56.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$153.31	$153.12	$146.75	+ 0.1	+ 4.5
Average Duration d/	11.9	14.6	20.1	- 18.5	- 40.8
Exhaustions	2	1	15	+ 100.0	- 86.7

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended November 1983. Prior month average and average for the same month one year ago based on yearly totals.

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1983 decreased $2.49 an hour. Average Weekly Hours went down 0.3 of an hour while Average Hourly Earnings rose 1¢ an hour.

The largest increase occurred in Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. Weekly Earnings were up by $1.69 as Weekly Hours rose 0.1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings increased 2¢ an hour. The slight increase was due to a slow but steady increase in overtime for the last several months.

The most significant decrease took place in Food and Kindred Products. Weekly Earnings were down $55.77, with Weekly Hours increasing slightly by 0.1 of an hour. Hourly Earnings were down 20¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked was the major reason.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
November, 1983

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	381.91	384.40	357.35	39.7	40.0	38.8	9.62	9.61	9.21
Durable Goods	339.00	340.17	303.48	41.8	42.1	40.9	8.11	8.08	7.42
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	331.30	360.42	323.97	40.7	43.9	40.7	8.14	a/8.21 b/	b/7.96
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	357.43	355.74	311.25	42.4	42.3	40.9	8.43	8.41	7.61
Non-durable Goods	428.98	433.17	406.64	37.4	37.7	36.8	11.47	a/11.49	11.05
Food & Kindred Products	456.66	462.43	437.85	35.4	35.3	35.0	c/12.90	g/13.10 k/	a/12.51
Printing & Publishing	454.48	459.78	417.36	38.0	38.8	37.0	d/11.96	g/11.85	c/11.28

Total Production Workers	November '83	October '83	November '82
	37,000	36,400	29,500

a/Overtime worked b/ Pay increase c/ Less overtime
d/ Change in hourly earnings due to shift work pay differential
g/ Shorter work week j/ More business (other than seasonal)
k/ Less business (other than seasonal)

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In October 1983, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 201 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by unemployment rate. The Washington Area, with a 4.9 percent unemployment rate, had the 20th lowest rate. Only one major area, Dallas - Forth Worth (4.5 percent), had a lower unemployment rate.

However, when the District proper with an October unemployment rate of 11.3 percent was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 4th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by Alabama (12.3 percent), Michigan (12.5 percent) and West Virginia (15.1 percent). North Dakota, with 3.8 percent, had the lowest rate among the states.

Comparing the District with 21 other selected central cities indicates that among these more comparable jurisdictions the District had the 9th highest unemployment rate in October of 1983, at 11.3 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 22 cities was 9.9 percent. Gary, Indiana with a 21.3 percent unemployment rate had the highest rate, while Salt Lake City (7.6 percent) and Dallas (5.0 percent) had the lowest rates.

Unemployment Rates in Selected U.S. Cities

September and October 1983 and October 1982

City	October 1983	September 1983	October 1982
1. Gary, Indiana	21.3	20.0	26.7
2. Detroit, Michigan	17.0	16.3	20.3
3. Cleveland, Ohio	15.3	15.7	17.2
4. Birmingham, Alabama	14.8	15.2	19.1
5. Dayton, Ohio	13.2	14.1	17.2
6. Miami, Florida	11.9	11.1	12.9
7. Cincinnati, Ohio	11.6	12.5	14.0
8. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	11.4	11.0	14.8
9. District of Columbia	11.3	11.1	10.7
10. Newark, New Jersey	10.5	13.6	14.2
11. Los Angeles, California	9.8	10.5	11.4
12. Chicago, Illinois	9.8	10.4	12.5
13. Columbus, Ohio	9.5	9.9	10.0
14. New Orleans, Louisiana	9.4	10.0	9.9
15. New York, New York	9.2	10.1	10.1
16. Kansas City, Missouri	9.0	9.0	10.1
17. Houston, Texas	8.9	11.0	8.6
18. Atlanta, Georgia	8.6	8.6	8.7
19. Baltimore, Maryland	8.3	7.9	11.7
20. Boston, Massachuetts	7.6	8.2	8.3
21. Salt Lake City, Utah	7.6	8.0	9.1
22. Dallas, Texas	5.0	6.2	6.5

News
United States Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104

INFORMATION: Mr. R. Lazarski (215) 596-1157
MEDIA CONTACT: Mr. A. Margulis (215) 596-1151

PLS - 1695
FOR RELEASE: A.M. Editions
Tuesday, January 3, 1984

WAGES TO BE SURVEYED IN WASHINGTON, D.C.-MD.-VA.

A survey of occupational wages in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area will be launched this week by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This annual study of establishments with 50 or more employees will develop information on the wages and salaries of over 30 office clerical, data processing, maintenance, and custodial occupations, according to Alvin I. Margulis, the Bureau's Regional Commissioner. Approximately 275 private companies engaged in manufacturing, trade, transportation, and services, as well as public utilities will be asked to participate in this survey covering the District of Columbia; Charles, Montgomery, and Prince Georges counties, Maryland; and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties, Virginia; and Alexandria, Fairfax, and Falls Church cities, Virginia.

A staff of professional Bureau representatives will collect information on work practices such as paid holidays and vacations, and the incidence of life and health insurance and pension plans, in addition to wage and salary data. Survey results are used for wage and salary administration, collective bargaining, occupational counseling, assistance in determining plant location, and Labor Department wage determinations. A report will be available in May 1984 to survey participants and the general public from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.